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the Official News Organ  
of Technology

# The Tech

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for 36 Years

Vol. 38 No. 47

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1918

Price Three Cents

## TECHNOLOGY TO OPEN SPECIAL WAR SCHOOLS

Thirty Naval Architects From  
Annapolis, Army Engineers  
And Seniors in Naval Design  
To Start Work Shortly

### SHIPBUILDERS MAKE FINE OFFER

When the fall term opens at Technology on September 30th, there will begin at the same a number of the special schools that the Institute is caring for in the interests of the Government. One of these will be a group of special courses for graduates of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. About thirty men will be sent to this school for special work in naval architecture, the course beginning on September 16th, prior to the fall opening of Technology. It will be an intensive school, and for the purposes of furnishing instruction Professor W. Hovgaard will be relieved of his duties in Washington temporarily to resume his work of instruction at Technology; Assistant Professor H. H. W. Keith, now lieutenant, U. S. N., will resume his lectures, and Lieutenant Gilbert S. Tower, U. S. N., '05, will be detailed from the Charlestown Navy Yard to assist. In addition there will be an academic faculty in mathematics, electricity and applied mechanics, the whole under the direction of Professor C. H. Peabody. The school will continue six months.

September 30th, the second school of United States Army aeronautical engineers will be opened, the first school having just graduated thirty men. The second school is to be larger in numbers and will include some officers of the Navy, six having thus far been enrolled. This is a three months' course, intensive, and focussed on the needs of aeronautics, and the men who constitute it will all of them be officers.

A third school to be established within Professor Peabody's department is another group of courses covering fifteen weeks open to men of Senior grade at the Institute or to others of like

(Continued on page 3)

### SALUTE TO WOUNDED MARINES IS NOW NATIONALLY INDORSED

Wounded marines who return from France will unofficially receive a "salute" from their comrades, whether entitled to it by regulations or not. This custom of saluting the wounded enlisted men originated among the marines themselves and has received the approbation of Maj.-Gen. George Barnett, commandant of the corps.

Three marines out walking met a private who was hobbling along on crutches, having lost a leg in service in France. The three stopped and saluted, paying an instinctive tribute to the wounded veteran. This was the beginning of a custom that is gaining so rapidly that it was brought to the attention of Gen. Barnett, who said:

"It is a beautiful tribute to the spirit of sacrifice, and I readily give my approval. While no official order will be issued on the subject, I shall be glad to see the members of the marine corps thus show respect to their wounded comrades."

The wounded man will not be expected to return the salute, a nod of the head, a smile or the mere recognition of the fact that he is being saluted being sufficient acknowledgment.

### POTASH DEPOSIT FOUND

Word has been received from the Province of Saskatchewan that a valuable deposit of potash, sodium sulphate and epsom salts has been made in a territory 30 miles north of the town of Maple Creek. It is stated that experts claim there are many millions of tons of these minerals and that the work of extraction will be extremely economical as the deposits lie chiefly at the bottom of a dried-up lake which has all been staked out by local men.



LAST SQUADRON GRADUATED FROM SCHOOL OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS

Left to right—back row—W. F. Tewhill, A. A. Hallock, R. E. Betini, O. S. Morrill, R. J. Whitney, M. L. Burr, L. E. Glouskin, R. S. Scofield; middle row—R. W. Dolton, F. H. Brown, H. H. Shirreffs, A. H. Embler, R. S. Damon, P. K. French, G. E. Mincher, R. E. Porter; front row—J. P. McHugh, A. H. Gebrath, F. S. James, D. J. Bryne, Jr., L. A. Foley, W. W. S. Alder, C. M. Winter.

THE Technology School of Military Aeronautics at the Institute was closed last Saturday, and the above picture shows the last squadron to be graduated from this ground school. This squadron will be given ten days furlough, after which the members will be sent to some flying field to continue their training. The other squadrons now training here will be sent to the ground school at Cornell University.

The graduating squadron entered the Institute twelve weeks ago, thirty strong, but after the series of examinations, only seventeen of the original number are left. There have been several additions since the class entered, however. All the members of the squadron expect to be pilots, although they have taken some of the subjects necessary for observers.

The subjects which the men have pursued have included radio work, gunnery, the study of aviation engines, rigging, map-reading, artillery and observation. Besides the studies there has been considerable drill and gas mask work.

## SUMMER CAMP

THE TECH'S Correspondent  
Tells of Show and Dance

On Saturday evening, August 31st the students of the Technology Summer Camp gave a Minstrel Show and dance at the town hall at East Machias, Maine. The boys left camp at two o'clock on the Technology launch (or barge) for the village where they held their last rehearsal with the Machias Orchestra. The show was put on at eight before a crowded house. After the overture by the orchestra, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung. The curtain arose with the singing of "Keep the Home Fires Burning" by the chorus assisted by the orchestra. The audience was kept in an uproar by Interlocutor "Ken" Akers and End Man "Georgie" Corr, Levensohn, "Al" Glassett, Genaske and "Tom" Gresham. The soloists were: H. H. Fiske "I'm Sorry I Made You Cry," John Lucas "My Little Gypsy Wanda," Joe Hennessy "There's a Lump of Sugar Down in

(Continued on page 3)

### MEN ARE NEEDED FOR ARMY ORDNANCE WORK

More Experts Are Wanted by the  
United States Government

Thousands of men in dozens of big manufacturing plants in the metropolitan district alone are working at top speed for the United States Ordnance Department. Their product includes everything from harness to motors—rom gun carriages to large caliber shells. The rapidity with which this gigantic undertaking was organized and put under way, and the total output now on the other side, and going over, is remarkable.

When it is realized the French fired approximately 60,000,000 shells during the six months' siege of Verdun, and that this represented some 1,800,000 tons of steel—to say nothing of 9,000 tons of coal necessary to make and transport those shells to the front—some idea may be gained of the magnitude of ordnance production necessary in this war. War with Spain cost the United States \$200,000,000. This country is already spending nearly this amount every five days in the present conflict.

## MAJ. COLE COMMANDANT

Professor of Military Science  
Now Heads Institute S.A.T.C.

Major Edwin Tuttle Cole, U. S. A., retired, has been relieved of his post as Professor of Military Science at Technology and has been appointed commandant of the Student Army Training Corps at the Institute. He is a graduate (1889) of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, was appointed second lieutenant of Infantry in the same year, first lieutenant of the 6th Infantry in 1896, captain of the 11th Infantry in 1899, and the next year was transferred to the 6th Infantry. In 1899 he was promoted to major and in 1911 was retired. In August, 1911, he was detailed to the Institute, which from its beginning has maintained military studies and tactics for its freshmen, and since his appointment he has been professor of Military Science and Tactics. Through his energy Technology was examined soon after the war was declared by a commission of Army officers who

(Continued on page 3)

## S.A.T.C. TO HAVE 53 RECITATIONS A WEEK

A Telegram from Dr. Maclaurin States Further Details of Course of Study For the New Student Army Training Corps

### "WAR AIMS COURSE" REQUIRED

A telegram received at Technology from President Maclaurin, who is chairman of the War Education Committee, sheds a little more light on the lines of study which are to be taken up in these colleges which are approved by the War Department and which establish a Student Army Training corps.

One of the interesting features of the new line of education is the requirement as an "allied subject" of a War Aims Course which is to take three classroom hours a week and six additional study hours covering three terms of the year. This study of the underlying issues of the war may be given by a course or courses in history, government, economics, philosophy or modern literature, where these courses are so planned as in the opinion of the Educational Director to accomplish substantially the same purpose.

The regular requirements for the S. A. T. C. will include military subjects for eleven hours a week and allied subjects, forty-five hours. The military subjects are practical instruction, theoretical military instruction and physical training. The allied subjects include lectures, recitations, laboratory instruction, and the necessary preparation. Each hour of lecture or recitation is supposed to require two hours of supervised study. This altogether makes a demand for fifty-three hours a week and these courses have reference to students of or above the Sophomore grade.

When the studies of an institution form a part of the preparation for the Chemical Warfare Service, the Medical Corps, the Engineer Corps, the Ordnance Corps or other technical branch of the Service, the Committee on Education may authorize a reduction in the special military work to six hours a week instead of eleven, provided the reduction is made good by the substitution of approved technical studies.

(Continued on page 3)

### CREATE MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS

Washington, D. C.—The War Department, in orders made public on Monday, announced a radical change in organization by creating a motor transport corps to take over complete control of all vehicles in the army, from bicycles to heavy motor trucks. This service, formerly a part of the quartermaster corps has grown to such proportions that it was found necessary to establish it as a separate corps.

All equipment and personnel in the various corps, with the exception of tanks and caterpillar tractors, is transferred to the new corps, which is being organized by Col. Charles B. Drake, a graduate of West Point, class of 1896, and an officer experienced in motor transport work. Eventually his command will consist of approximately 5000 officers and 200,000 men.

The present motor establishment in France includes many repair stations, some of them operated by from 500 to 1500 mechanics and other skilled men each, but the program of the motor increased facilities along these lines.

### WANT BUOY TO MARK SPOT WHERE THE LUSITANIA SANK

The Merchant Service Review, the organ of the British merchant marine, has suggested that the spot where the Lusitania was sunk should be permanently marked by a gigantic buoy which would be visible for miles around by day and illuminated by flaming letters by night.

It is suggested that it would be a useful reminder to passengers of other nations of what German kultur under militarism and Hohenzollern direction is capable of doing.



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IN CHARGE THIS ISSUE

Carole A. Clarke '21 ..... Night Editor

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918

ANOTHER "UNION"?

UPON looking back over the past year, we must admit that the proud spirit of Technology has been decidedly broken. There has been a gradual subsidence of the enthusiasm and pride that marked the first year in Cambridge, which has been reflected as strongly on the studies as on matters outside of the classroom. The lack of school spirit and loss of interest in the Institute and Institute affairs has gone parallel with a similar attitude toward the school work. Just when Technology should be one of the highest and most active places in the whole country, working with one hundred percent efficiency, a dark cloud settles down on everything, and everybody suddenly feels smothered and oppressed, overcome with intense desire to throw up the work and get out just as quickly as possible.

There never was a day when the country needed engineering students more to follow up their profession. Yet how few have done it of late! How many have shifted into the Ambulance Corps, Navy, Infantry, Aviation Corps, and what not, instead of taking their places as engineers!

Loss of interest, we believe, has had more to do with the dropping out of freshmen, junior-freshmen and Sophomores than is generally realized. The life and spirit and among the student body had died out because everything has been taken away that lends the enthusiasm and "pep" that carries a college man through his work and is necessary to his success.

As this is a matter that has to do directly with the welfare of the whole student body, we hope that the Institute Committee will give the matter more serious attention. It is clearly their function to remedy matters if anyone can.

We hope that the coming of the S. A. T. C. will prove a salvation to Technology and that no longer visitors, Army and Navy men stationed here, will remark at the impressiveness of the organization and then wonder where the student body is. There have been more than six hundred of us here this summer, probably fifty percent more than a college the size of Bowdoin ever registered, yet would any one ever suspect it.

What Technology needs more than ever before is a renewal of the old "Union," to find the bonds that hold all good Institute men together: to take the place of the Walker Memorial; to take the place of the activities that have been temporarily suspended; and above all, to renew the old spirit of enthusiasm that marked the Technology men of the past and spelt SUCCESS for them in things that count.

M—I—T

Have you done your Summer Reading, it is almost due? The S. A. T. C. will allow little time for such extras during the Fall term.

M—I—T

Do you realize that there are five barracks already under construction! We will all be in them soon.

If the man of wealth thinks that War Savings Stamps are for everyone, No one, be he a millionaire or be he the humblest laborer, can say truthfully that he is not interested in W. S. S. and the saving program that they stand for.

PERSONALS

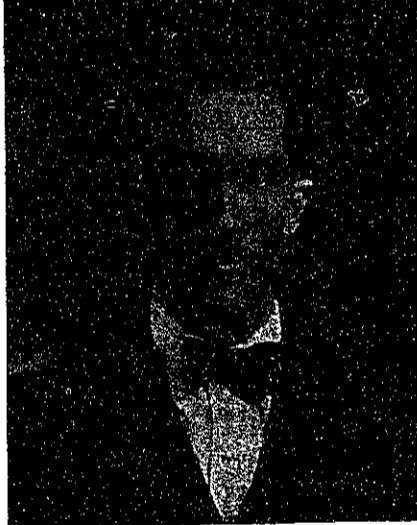
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Whitney Johnson of Phillips Beach, Swampscott, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Alden Johnson, to Lieutenant Donald Chapin Goss '18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Goss of Lynn Shore Drive, Mass. Lieutenant Goss has recently been commissioned a second lieutenant at the Officers' Training School of Artillery at Camp Taylor, Louisville, and has been assigned to Camp Logan, Tex.



LIEUT. DONALD C. GOSS '18

Lieutenant Goss was graduated from the Institute with the Class of 1918 in Architecture, for which course he prepared at the Lynn Classical High School. At Technology he was prominent in the affairs of the Architectural Society, Frieze and Cornice, and the Track Team. He is a member of the Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity.

Charles Henry Watt '18 of Lexington, Mass., has just been commissioned a second lieutenant in the 11th battery, Field Artillery. He was graduated last week from the Officers' Training School at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., and was assigned to Columbia, S. C., for which place he left Saturday.



LIEUT. CHARLES H. WATT '18

Lieutenant Watt prepared for the Mining Engineering and Metallurgy course at Technology at the Lexington High School. At the Institute he was an officer of the Mining Engineering Society, and a member of the Class Dinner Committee, Class Football Team, and the Varsity Hockey Team. He was graduated from Technology with the Class of 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Henry Stone of 100 Cambridge street, Winchester, announce the engagement of their daughter, Charlotte, to Mr. Carl Wilbur Wood '18, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wood of 39 Greenleaf Street, Malden, Mass. Mr. Wood, as construction engineer, had charge of the engineering at Camp Kelly aviation field, San Antonio, Tex. He is now located at Hog Island, Philadelphia, with the Emergency Fleet Corporation, on ship construction.

Prior to entering the Institute, Mr. Wood prepared for the Civil Engineering course at the Malden High School, being graduated from Technology with the Class of 1915. He was a member of the Civil Engineering Society, Institute Committee, Class Executive Committee, Senior Portfolio Committee, and the Class Day Committee. Wood is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

Lieutenant Walter M. Cusick of 21 Chamberlain street, Dorchester, and Miss Irene Hart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hart, of Wellsville, N. Y., were married recently in St. John's church, Philadelphia. Announcement of the wedding has just been received in Boston. The couple, accompanied by the parents of the groom, motored from Philadelphia to their summer home on Cape Cod.

Lt. Cusick is well known in Dorchester. He is the son of Ex-Senator and Mrs. John F. Cusick. He was born in Brook-

PROFESSOR CRAM OF TECHNOLOGY SUGGESTS LATIN BE TAUGHT AS A LIVING LANGUAGE

The following is a communication from Professor Ralph Adams Cram, which was published in the Boston Herald September 8th, and the Herald's answer to Professor Cram's statements.

To the Editor of the Herald:

My letter on Latin as an universal language (which I assume prompted your very intelligent leader printed today) was hurriedly written and you are not therefore to blame for not readily grasping my proposition. I should for a moment suggest the revival of Latin as a world-language for commercial industrial and financial intercourse, was thinking rather of the things that really matter—religion, philosophy, education, literature, art, social intercourse. The thought of an American commercial traveler trying to place an order for New York shirtwaists with the Chinese proprietor of a department store in Nagasaki, and using Ciceronian Latin as the medium of negotiation, leaves me, in a manner of speaking, cold. I rather fancy pigeon-English (an admirable example of the manner in which as you say, "language throws off all its tags and frills, as it advances") would serve more adequately. Neither can I conceive of Latin proving very helpful at an international conference of financiers in Amsterdam, assembled for the purpose of perfecting a new scheme for the exploitation of labor or the development of the natural resources of the Holy Land. Here I should say, German or Dutch, or even Yiddish would be more practical. On the other hand I can quite easily imagine that, once Latin was recognized as the international language of thought, of culture and of science (and so taught as a living thing, not as "classical philosophy").

In any case I venture to reiterate my suggestion that representative scholars of the nations that use Romance languages, together with those of English speech, should come together as soon as may be, to devise better methods or teaching Latin as a living language. I agree if possible on a common pronunciation, to consult and report as to the possibility of making Latin the world language in religion, philosophy, education, literature, art and human intercourse, and to form an international council to determine the form of his world language if it is so used.

RALPH ADAMS CRAM.

Boston, August 31st.

The Herald's reply to the above letter follows:

Dr. Cram does well to urge that Latin should be taught in class as a spoken, not merely as a printed, language, and that there should be agreement among teachers regarding its pronunciation. But the desirability of these ends is broadly separable from the plea, made in his first letter, for a "propaganda for the making of Latin the common tongue of civilized nations." Objection to Latin on the ground of its inflections is not offset by the suggestion that language grows more complex in its structure as it develops. The very opposite is the case. Compare modern Greek with ancient Greek, Italian with Latin, old English forms of speech with the new forms that have supplanted them. The whole tendency of language, so far as it is not stereotyped by literature, is to work itself free from such grammatical distinctions, inversions and suppressions as we find in Latin. There is an ever-present stress impelling to economies of speech, from the simplest abbreviation to spelling reform itself, and the result is not complication, but simplification. If inflexion is a desirable thing, we cannot have too much of it. Why not imitate the Zulus and remake such a sentence as "Our great kingdom appears; we love it," into "The kingdom, our dom, which dom is the great dom, the dom appears, we love the dom?"

What Dr. Cram is really thinking of is not a "world language"—not what he has called "a medium of communication between the people of all varieties of speech" but a tongue to be spoken by people interested in "religion, philosophy, education, literature, art, social intercourse," with commercial, industrial, financial and political topics tabooed. Imagine an "international council" toiling away to devise equivalents for the new terms which, merely in that limited field, have come into use since Latin was ousted by its successful competitors. Even after agreement had been reached the total product would be no more than a class language: it could not constitute a world language, a universal language, or an international language in any modern sense. The great end of a universal language, if it is to have any real bearing on the making of a better world order after the war—the end which Dr. Cram rightly has in view—is not to furnish a clique of "intelligentsia," gathered from various countries or traveling in them, with opportunity for learned debate, but to provide the means which will enable all the peoples of the earth—"low-brows" as well as "high-brows," men in the street as well as college professors, business men and financiers as well as theologians, philosophers, scientists, educators and artists—to come into intelligible relations with each other on all the subjects which engage the interest of men and for all the aspects of life which enlist the thought and work of the world.

IN MEMORIAM

At a special meeting of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Employees' Mutual Benefit Association held on Wednesday, September 4th, 1918, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas: On the 28th day of August, 1918, God in His Divine Providence saw fit to remove from our midst our much respected friend and associate Theodore Grover, who was the founder of the Association and for ten years its secretary, and always showed the utmost interest in the welfare of the Association; and in view of the loss sustained by the Association and the greater loss by his family—

Resolved that the heartfelt sympathy of the Association be extended to Mrs. Grover and other members of his family;

Resolved that these resolutions be spread on the records of the Association, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the family of our departed friend;

(Signed)

LINCOLN S. BENSON

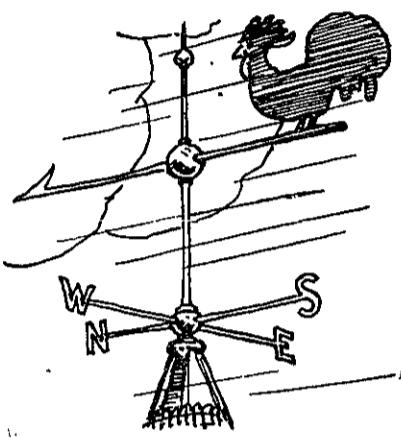
JOHN McFADD

J. V. MURPHY

Committee for the Association.

September 7th, 1918.

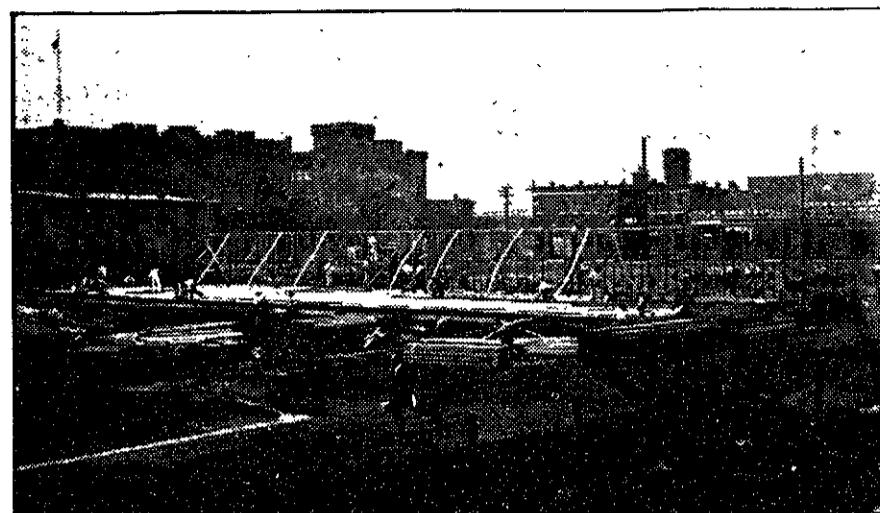
Which Way  
Is The Wind  
Blowing at  
Technology ??



*The Tech*  
Established 1881

IS THE OFFICIAL  
WEATHERVANE  
OF THE ALUMNI  
OF TECHNOLOGY.  
IT GETS WIND OF  
HAPPENINGS  
"OVER THERE."  
IT WILL TELL  
YOU WHEN YOUR  
CLASSMATE  
DOWNED HIS FIRST  
BOCHE FLYER.  
SEND A  
DOLLAR AND A  
HALF FOR  
SIX MONTHS'  
SUBSCRIPTION.

## Technology S. A. T. C. Barracks After Two Days' Construction



THE NEW BUILDINGS SEEN FROM THE EAST, WITH THE TECH OFFICE IN THE LEFT BACKGROUND

THE construction of barracks for the Student Army Training Corps at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has taken from the men of the Receiving Ship of the Technology Naval Aviation Detachment their drill ground and baseball field. The Institute authorities have secured the privilege of utilizing the unimproved land west of Massachusetts Avenue for the use of these men.

### TECHNOLOGY OPENS WAR SCHOOL

(Continued from page 1)

attainments from outside, which will be directed to preparation for drafting work in Navy yards or shipbuilding yards. This will afford an unusual opportunity for students to get at once into work very directly related to winning the war, for the Norfolk News Shipbuilding Company makes the offer to defray the cost of tuition for any number of draftsmen up to fifteen who will prepare themselves for work in the yard of the company, where eleven thousand shipbuilders are now engaged in carrying out the Government's shipping program.

### MAJOR COLE COMMANDANT

(Continued from page 1)

recommended the establishment of units of the R. O. T. C., a suggestion that was fulfilled shortly after the opening of the school year of 1917-18. During the past year Major Cole has been in ill-health which culminated in an operation some three months since. Returning to his office he has seen the change of the institute from a great technical school to one in which the technical training is focussed on military purposes, and in which the greater part of the students for some years will be potential material for Army officers, but before attaining these commissions will be ready for the varied service that modern warfare demands of armies.

### COURSES OF STUDY FOR S. A. T. C.

(Continued from page 1)

Provision will be made for approving general programmes as well as technical and special ones, the purpose being to permit each college to prepare its S. A. T. C. along approved lines that conform best to its regular curriculum. Allied subjects will, in general, be selected from the following list: English, French, German, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geology, Geography, Topography and Map Making, Meteorology, Astronomy, Hygiene, Sanitation, Descriptive Geometry, Mechanical and Free Hand Drawing, Surveying, Economics, Accounting, History, International Law, Military Law, and Government. Provision is made for the approval as an allied subject of not more than one subject outside the above list provided that it requires not more than three hours a week. For technical schools and professional ones provision will be made for approving general programmes of study containing subjects other than those noted.

### SUMMER CAMP

(Continued from page 1)

"Dixie," Chorus Number "Johnny Schmoker," the final number was "In the Land of Yama Yama" by the chorus.

Part two consisted of vaudeville:—(a) Relics from Tech Show 1918; (b) Lucas, "Down By the Rio Grande"; Carr, "The Sacrifice"; (c) Original Discords (Nine of 'em); (d) Exhibition dance by Joe Hennessy and Bob Sunwalt; (e) The Case Against Casey (A trial by twenty of our number).

The show was handled by the following men:—Kenneth F. Akers, General Manager; Alfred F. Glassett, Property

Man; Robert L. Sunwalt, Musical Director; Ernest P. Whitehead, Business Manager and Treasurer; Leland D. Wilson, Associate Business Manager.

A dance followed the show in Odd Fellows' Hall which kept up until twelve o'clock. Upon arrival back in camp hot chocolate and cakes were served at 2 a. m.

The chorus was made up of the following men:—A. A. Brown, F. H. Blackner, W. M. B. Freeman, L. D. Wilson, P. M. Berko, N. A. Grover, J. Lucas, R. E. Robillard, H. C. Chidsey, J. R. Perkins, Jr., E. B. Murdough, F. Bocher, W. D. MacLeod, H. Broockman, R. B. Spencer.

The show and dance was given for the Red Cross and \$130 was netted.

On Labor Day a track meet was held, the results of which are as follows.

100-yd. Novice—1st Broockman, 2nd Gnaske, 3rd Murdough, 4th Lipp.

3-4 mile run—1st Bond, 4.9 1.5; 2nd Perkins, 3rd Berko, 4th Hennessy.

Shot Put—1st Etter, 2nd Corr, 3rd Mathews, 4th Murdough.

Broad Jump—1st Pierce, 2nd Murdough, 3rd Mills, 4th Hanley.

100-yard Dash—1st Mills, 2nd Brko, 3rd Lipp, 4th Newhall.

50-yard Dash—1st Mills, 2nd Berko, 3rd Newhall, 4th Lipp.

High Jump—1st Pierce, 2nd Mills, Berko, 3rd Manley, Murdough.

440-yard Run—1st Murdough, 2nd Bond, 3rd Hanley, 4th Perkins.

Swimming Events—25-yd. dash, 1st Gresham, 2nd Gnaske, 3rd E. W. Freeman, 4th A. A. Brown.

50-yard Dash—1st Gresham, 2nd Gnaske, 3rd Etter, 4th McLeod.

Diving—1st Reed, 2nd Murdough, 3rd Berko, 4th Gnaske.

The cup was captured by Mills with 14 1-2 points each. The swimming relay race between the tables was won by Hanley, Gresham, Sunwalt and Etter.

In the afternoon, the boys had a dance. The boat brought the girls from the neighboring towns. The dance started at 2:30 and continued until 6 o'clock. Refreshments were served at 4:00 o'clock. Music was furnished by the Cherryfield Orchestra.

### NEW AIRPLANE FABRIC A SUCCESS

Cotton manufacturers here have aided in perfecting a new covering for airplane wings to take the place of linen, the supply of which has been so nearly exhausted that the allied war officials have had to turn to a new material. The new fabric is entirely cotton and after rigid tests pronounced suitable in every way for planes of every type. As soon as the present stock of linen on hand in the United States is used, the new cloth from the New Bedford mills is to be used exclusively for all wing covering, and what is still more encouraging, the mills are prepared to manufacture it in unlimited quantities.

### NITRATE PLANT TAKEN OVER

The United States Government has taken over the entire construction of the \$20,000,000 Toledo Air Nitrate plant here, according to announcement Thursday by Walter Steward, resident manager. The Air Nitrate Corporation of New York, which under the original plan was to build and operate the plant for the government and which began the construction here, has been replaced in the construction process by the Army Quartermaster's department.

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## DRAFT REGULATIONS

### General Crowder Issues Plans For the New Draft

The only conclusion which could be drawn from General Crowder's statement to the correspondents was that the delay caused by Secretary of War Baker last June by his opposition to the fall draft amendment has made necessary rushing the work of the 4557 draft boards in the country. Nevertheless the general believes the boards will be equal to the occasion, saying that not only will everyone of the nearly week from today be classified within one hundred days but that \$0,000 of the men actually will be in cantonments before November 1st. This is the number of men in excess of the total available from previous registrations needed to fill the October quota.

General Crowder said his office sees its way past registration but is somewhat concerned in promptly getting the reports of the local boards. The registrants have been ordered to make their reports on the day of registration. It is hoped that by the next morning the registrars will have compiled all necessary data for their respective district boards and will telegraph the results to the State headquarters. The general believes the State headquarters will telegraph results for each State to Washington not later than September 14th.

#### Must Rush Serial Numbers

The next step will be giving serial numbers to the registrants. It is imperative that this work shall proceed faster than a year ago. Each board, said the general, should fix all of the serial numbers within three or four days, as compared with a month devoted to this work when the men within the first draft ages were registered a year ago. General Crowder hopes to conduct the allotment drawing by the last week in September. He said that under adverse circumstances the lottery should be held not later than October 2nd.

Questionnaires will be issued to registrants in quantities as the individual boards deem feasible. In the original drawing questionnaires were issued to five per cent of the total number of registrants within the jurisdiction of each board each day until all had received questionnaires. Registrants are allowed seven days to fill out and return questionnaires, but the general urges each registrant to take just as little time as is possible.

Age groups will be established by proclamation of the President for the classification of the registrants and for calling the first of these men into the service. General Crowder said the age groups have been approved by Secretary Baker, but that he wanted to take the matter up with the secretary again before announcing the groups. The plan tentatively approved a week ago was to classify and call men between nineteen and thirty-six years first. Reports have been circulated that the plan to be announced will make the first minimum age twenty instead of nineteen years. The general did not comment on the report.

General Crowder is confident that the classification of the nearly 13,000,000 men will be completed within 100 days. He said it is possible to have the entire nation classified by January 1st. He said he has discussed the question of industrial exemptions with the President but that this subject which entered in another statement soon to be issued.

General Crowder has tentatively set September 16th as the date to distribute questionnaires to the men within the new ages who will be registered September 12. With this formality over, the draft agencies will prepare to assemble the men for military service. The first batches of the new nationals are expected to leave for camp between October 15th and November 1st.

Draft officials are confident that little difficulty will be experienced in carrying out the programme of General Peyton C. March to have all of the men qualified for service overseas by next July. General Crowder told the Washington correspondents this afternoon that draft machinery was in order and that he anticipated no difficulty in assembling the men made liable for service by the new man power act. Great as is the task of registering, classifying, examining and allotting millions of men it is aid the work will be handled with despatch. The general's assistants are positive there will be no hitch and declare a new record will be established in assembling the men.

#### Status of Felons

The provost marshal general's office is issuing statements daily dealing with the coming formalities. Today's announcement was to the effect that felons will not be drafted. Nevertheless

it is necessary that those within the designated age limits be registered. Inmates of every penitentiary will be registered by the warden on registration day, and the required reports will be rendered to the adjutant general of the State in which the penitentiary is located. Persons awaiting trial and those convicted merely of misdemeanors, however, will not be regarded as felons. The inmates of jails and reformatories who are not felons will be treated as absconees and their cards will be forwarded to the respective local boards having jurisdiction of the areas within which they permanently reside just as is provided for other absconees except that the warden or jailer shall obtain the necessary from a nearby local board and certify to the registration and assist prisoners in forwarding them to their respective boards. The inmates of insane asylums and similar institutions will be treated as absconees. Their registration cards will be forwarded to the respective local boards having jurisdiction of the areas within which they permanently reside.

To remove any misunderstanding as to who will be required to register under the new man-power act, General Crowder, in a statement recently, said that all men who have not reached their forty-sixth birthday on or before registration day, September 12th, will be included within the maximum age limit and all who have reached their eighteenth birthday on or before that date will be included within the minimum age limit. All men within these age limits who have not heretofore registered will be required to do so on September 12. "The burden is on the man who fails to register to show that he does not come within the new age limits," General Crowder said.

#### Closing Recruiting Stations

Voluntary enlistments for the Army, except as authorized by act of Congress in certain cases, have been ordered discontinued by General March, chief of staff, and all recruiting stations will be closed as speedily as practicable. The enlisted men serving at such stations will be sent to the nearest recruit depot to be physically examined and their qualification records made out with a view to their assignment to "appropriate duty."

General March's order, announced this week, supplements that issued some time ago, prohibiting the voluntary enlistment of men between the new draft ages of eighteen and forty-five years, until after the man power act was passed by Congress. The order is taken to mean that all men hereafter accepted for active military service will be drawn through the draft machinery.

The only original voluntary enlistments hereafter authorized, the War Department announced, will be of men over forty-six years of age and under fifty-six years, and their enlistment is authorized only for staff corps and departments. The six recruiting depots now in operation at Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Logan, Colo., and Fort McDowell, Cal., are to be utilized during the continuance of the war as mobilization places for selective service men, whence these men will be distributed to organizations.

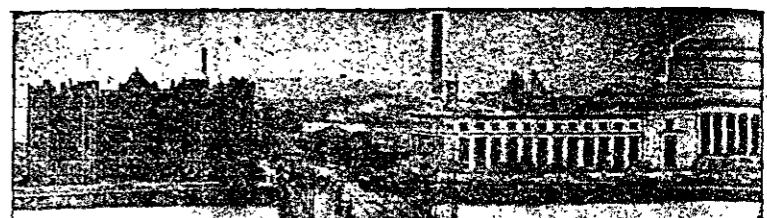
#### GASOLENE HYDRAULIC ENGINE

A railroad locomotive driven by gasolene hydraulic transmission like the battle tanks of Europe, is in operation on the branch railroad from Lacombe, Alta., to Gull Lake, Canada forty miles away. The cost of operation is only three cents a mile.

The novel locomotive is the invention of a returned soldier named Brown, who went overseas with a Calgary battalion, but was returned to work on his invention, which he hopes eventually to apply to tractors, the absence of gears being a great help to farmers.

Briefly, the operation is as follows: The engine is started on gasolene and changed over to kerosene. The transmission oil is not consumed but keeps circulating and reverse speed can be obtained by alternating the flow of oil.

The gasolene-hydraulic transmission consists of an ordinary gasolene engine of eighty horsepower directly connected to a centrifugal oil-hydraulic pump with seven pistons. The power is then transmitted through steel pipes to two motors placed in the rear truck. From the motors it drives direct to the axles by means of a silent chain ten inches wide. The final drive shows an efficiency of ninety per cent owing to the absence of gears and clutches, and allows an unlimited number of speeds, both forward and reverse, which are operated by a single lever control. The system uses ordinary lubricating oil to make the hydraulic pressure which insures perfect lubrication and practically eliminates the wear.



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